

## Unit 5 Outdoor Fun Revision


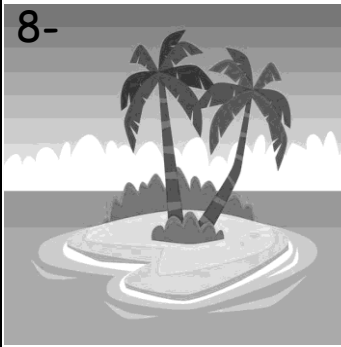
### Q1) General Questions :

Match the questions in column ( A ) with the correct answers in column ( B )

A	B
1- Could you ride a horse?	It was sunny . (    )
2- Which places in nature do you like visiting?	No, I couldn't ride a horse . (    )
3- What the weather was like?	I like visiting islands . (    )





### Q2) Vocabulary :

Tick ( ✓ ) the correct word :

1-	2-	3-	4-
			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake	<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> waterfall	<input type="checkbox"/> mountain
<input type="checkbox"/> mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> earth	<input type="checkbox"/> countryside	<input type="checkbox"/> earth
5-	6-	7-	8-
			
<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> earth	<input type="checkbox"/> waterfall	<input type="checkbox"/> island
<input type="checkbox"/> field	<input type="checkbox"/> desert	<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> mountain




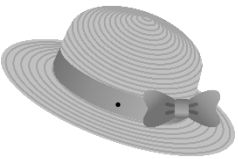
### Q 3) Reading short sentences :

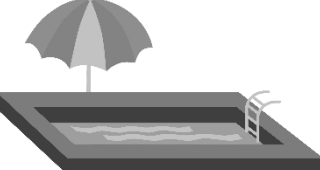


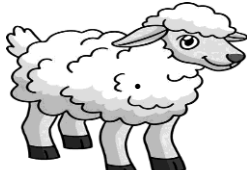
Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ×) for false:

1-Ali visited a cave on his vacation . (    )		T	F
2-The ground is dry . (    )		T	F
3-This is a snail . (    )		T	F
4-The mountain is low . (    )		T	F

\*\*\*\*\*

### Q4 ) Fill in the missing letters :

_un		_og		_at	
1-C _____. 	2-fr _____. 	3-s _____. 	4-h _____. 		

_ing		_ool		_eep		_ate	
1-p _____. 	2-sk _____. 	3-k _____. 	4- sh _____. 				

(Gerund) اسم الفعل

verb+ing

اسم الفعل هو الفعل مضافًا إليه "-ing".  
ويستخدم كاسم في الجملة.

يستخدم اسم الفعل بعد بعض الأفعال المعينة:

( love - hate -finish-prefer)

(Infinitive) المصدر

(to+ verb)

المصدر هو الشكل الأساسي للفعل بدون

أبي إضافة، ويأتي غالبًا مسبقًا بـ "to"

ويستخدم المصدر بعد بعض الأفعال المعينة:

( Want- forget-decide try)

امثلة على ذلك :

I **love** swimming .

I **hate** swimming.

I **prefer** swimming.

I **finish** swimming

امثلة على ذلك :

I **want to eat** pizza.

I **decide to eat** pizza.

I **forget to eat** pizza.

I **try to eat** pizza.

### **Q 5) Controlled writing :**

Do as shown between brackets :

1-We love ..... (sleep) outside . ( write the gerund )

2- They tried ..... (make) a treehouse in the forest. ( write the infinitive )

3- I want .....( play ) tennis . ( write the infinitive )

4- She prefer .....(walk) ( write the gerund )

### **Q 6) Choose the correct answer :**

1-He decided (climbing / to climb) the hill, but it was too difficult

2-They finished (taking / to take) all their photos when it started to rain.

3-She hates (swimming / to swim) near the waterfall.

Unit 6 House Accidents Revision

General Questions

**Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)**

1- Do you need a doctor?	I have a headache .(    )
2- What should you do if you have a cough?	Yes I do . (    )
3- What's the matter?	I should take medicine . (    )

Controlled Writing



**Q2) Do as shown between brackets :**

have- earache - an - I - . (reorder the words to make sentence)

.....




Reading short sentences :

**Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F x) for false:**

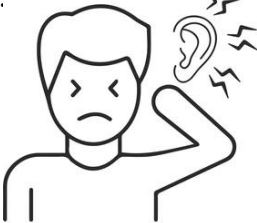









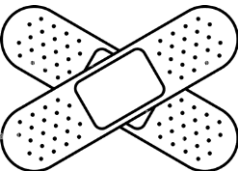
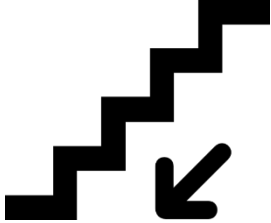

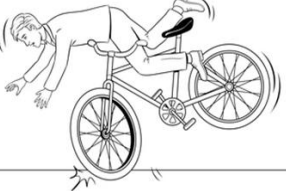

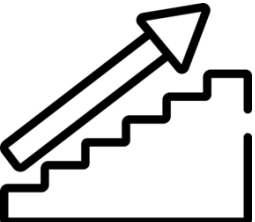
1-He has a headache .(    )		T	F
2-He puts on his jacket . (    )		T	F

Vocabulary:

**Q4 ) Fill in the missing letter : ( r - t - l )**

1- 	2- 	3- 
il__	c__y	hur__

**Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:**

1- 	2- 	3- 	4- 
<input type="checkbox"/> earache	<input type="checkbox"/> sick	<input type="checkbox"/> all right	<input type="checkbox"/> stomachache
<input type="checkbox"/> headache	<input type="checkbox"/> headache	<input type="checkbox"/> cough	<input type="checkbox"/> toothache
<input type="checkbox"/> x-ray	<input type="checkbox"/> back	<input type="checkbox"/> x-ray	<input type="checkbox"/> earache
5- 	6- 	7- 	8- 
<input type="checkbox"/> sick	<input type="checkbox"/> stomachache	<input type="checkbox"/> earache	<input type="checkbox"/> take off
<input type="checkbox"/> cough	<input type="checkbox"/> toothache	<input type="checkbox"/> headache	<input type="checkbox"/> cough
<input type="checkbox"/> x-ray	<input type="checkbox"/> all right	<input type="checkbox"/> take off	<input type="checkbox"/> all right
9- 	10- 	11- 	12- 
<input type="checkbox"/> band aid	<input type="checkbox"/> back	<input type="checkbox"/> up stairs	<input type="checkbox"/> headache
<input type="checkbox"/> upstairs	<input type="checkbox"/> sick	<input type="checkbox"/> band aid	<input type="checkbox"/> x-ray
<input type="checkbox"/> put on	<input type="checkbox"/> cough	<input type="checkbox"/> stomach	<input type="checkbox"/> downstairs
13- 	14- 	15- 	16- 
<input type="checkbox"/> stomachache	<input type="checkbox"/> fall	<input type="checkbox"/> ill	<input type="checkbox"/> upstairs
<input type="checkbox"/> cut	<input type="checkbox"/> band aid	<input type="checkbox"/> take off	<input type="checkbox"/> back
<input type="checkbox"/> earache	<input type="checkbox"/> downstairs	<input type="checkbox"/> earache	<input type="checkbox"/> sick

# Grammar

## Model verbs

هي مجموعة من الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية تُستخدم \* قبل الفعل الأساسي لتعطيه معنى إضافي مثل النصيحة و الضرورة أو الإلزام .  
\* لا تستخدم وحدها، دائماً يأتي بعدها الفعل في صورته الأصلية. (بدون إضافات)

### have to

يجب (إلزام خارجي أو قانون أو قاعدة)

I **have to** wear a helmet to ride a motorbike.

يجب عليّ أن أرتدي خوذة لركوب الدراجة النارية.



### Must

إلزام داخلي أو رأي المتحدث

We **must** take our medicine every day to get better.

من الضروري أن نأخذ دواءنا كل يوم لكي نتحسن.



### should

ينبغي / نصيحة

You **should** drink a lot of water

ينبغي أن تشرب الكثير من الماء.



Q6) Look and write should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to, must, mustn't:

1-  ✓	2-  ✗	3-  ✓	4-  ✗
You _____ be the hospital.	You _____ run in the hospital.	You _____ wash your hands in the hospital.	You _____ shout in the hospital.
5-  ✓	6-  ✓	7-  ✗	
I _____ wear a mask in the hospital to avoid catching a disease.	I have an earache. You _____ go to an ear doctor.	You _____ eat ice cream. It is bad for your stomach	

# Indefinite Pronouns

هي كلمات نستخدمها عندما نتكلم عن شخص أو شيء غير محدد أو غير معروف بالضبط.  
وهذه الكلمات تعامل كأنها مفرد بحيث تأخذ الفعل (is)  
ونضيف لها:  
one • body •  
thing •  
تتكلم عن شخص  
تتكلم عن شيء

## Every

Everybody / Everyone للأشخاص  
Everything للأشياء

The food was bad, so **everyone** has a stomachache now.  
كل شخص لديه ألم في المعدة الآن.

Do we have **everything** we need for the first aid kit?  
هل لدينا كل ما نحتاجه لحقيبة الإسعافات الأولية؟

## some

somebody / someone للأشخاص  
something للأشياء

I think there's **someone** at the door. I heard a knock.  
أعتقد أن هناك شخصًا ما عند الباب.  
لقد سمعت طرْقًا.

My stomach hurts. I think I ate **something** bad yesterday.  
بطني تؤلمني. أعتقد أنني أكلت شيئًا غير جيد أمس.

## No

nobody / no one للأشخاص  
nothing للأشياء

The doctor's office was quiet. There is **no one** here.  
كان مكتب الطبيب هادئًا. لا يوجد أحد هنا.

There's **nothing** wrong with you. You aren't sick.  
لا يوجد بك شيء. أنت لست مريضًا.

## Any

يُستخدم في الأسئلة وفي الجمل المنفية.  
anybody / any one للأشخاص  
anything للأشياء

Does **anybody** have a band aid?  
هل لدى أي شخص لاصق جروح؟

I have a headache and I **can't see anything**.  
أنا أعاني من صداع ولا أستطيع رؤية أي شيء.

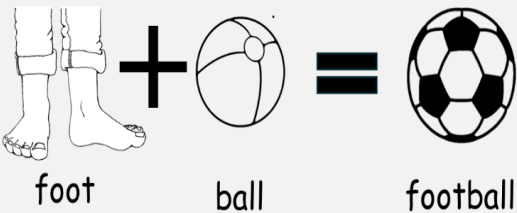
## Q7) Read and choose the correct option:

- 1-I have cut my leg. Is there (everywhere / anywhere) I can sit down?
- 2-Are you right? Is there (something / nothing) I can do to help?
- 3-Your leg is OK. I do not feel (nothing / anything).
- 4-Does (anyone / everyone) have some medicine? I cannot stop coughing.
- 5-There's (someone / something) in my eye. I cannot see it!

## Q8) Look and write compound nouns:

### Compound nouns

الاسم المركب هو اسم مكون من كلمتين أو أكثر لتكوين معنى جديد.



1-ear	+	ache	=	_____
2-_____		_____		band aid
3-_____		_____		headache
4-_____		_____		upstairs
5-tooth		ache		_____
6-X-	ray	_____	_____	

Unit 7 Wildlife Revision

General Questions

**Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)**

1- What's your favorite animal?	I am a vet .( )
2- Where do you work now?	I work in the zoo. ( )
3- What do you do?	My favorite animal is panda.( )

Controlled Writing



**Q2) Do as shown between brackets :**

are -Lions -dangerous - . (reorder the words to make sentence)

.....


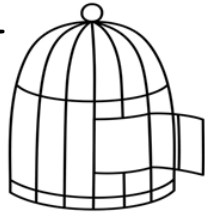


Reading short sentences :

**Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ×) for false:**


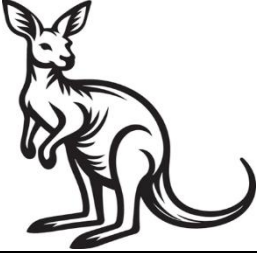




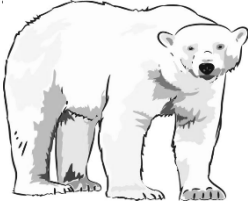
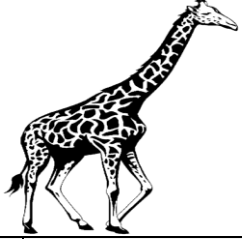
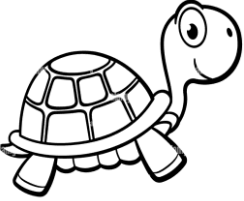
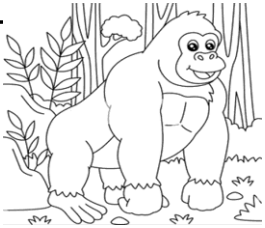

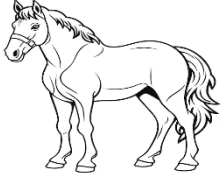
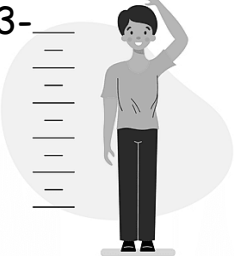



1- She likes Kangaroos .( )		T	F
2-The lions are moving fast. ( )		T	F

Vocabulary:

**Q4 ) Fill in the missing letter : ( v- g- o - n )**

1- 	2- 	3- 	4- 
pa__da.	ca__e	sl__w	bra__e

**Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:**

1- 	2- 	3 	4- 
<input type="checkbox"/> parrot	<input type="checkbox"/> kangaroo	<input type="checkbox"/> brave	<input type="checkbox"/> cage
<input type="checkbox"/> tiger	<input type="checkbox"/> Polar bear	<input type="checkbox"/> parrot	<input type="checkbox"/> horse
<input type="checkbox"/> lion	<input type="checkbox"/> turtle	<input type="checkbox"/> asleep	<input type="checkbox"/> panda
5- 	6- 	7 	8- 
<input type="checkbox"/> tiger	<input type="checkbox"/> cage	<input type="checkbox"/> horse	<input type="checkbox"/> giraffe
<input type="checkbox"/> jungle	<input type="checkbox"/> turtle	<input type="checkbox"/> polar bear	<input type="checkbox"/> turtle
<input type="checkbox"/> parrot	<input type="checkbox"/> giraffe	<input type="checkbox"/> kangaroo	<input type="checkbox"/> panda
9 	10- 	11- 	12 
<input type="checkbox"/> turtle	<input type="checkbox"/> tiger	<input type="checkbox"/> panda	<input type="checkbox"/> horse
<input type="checkbox"/> panda	<input type="checkbox"/> cage	<input type="checkbox"/> brave	<input type="checkbox"/> rabbit
<input type="checkbox"/> lion	<input type="checkbox"/> gorilla	<input type="checkbox"/> asleep	<input type="checkbox"/> jungle
13- 	14- 	15- 	16- 
<input type="checkbox"/> fast	<input type="checkbox"/> owl	<input type="checkbox"/> friendly	<input type="checkbox"/> cage
<input type="checkbox"/> tall	<input type="checkbox"/> giraffe	<input type="checkbox"/> slow	<input type="checkbox"/> gorilla
<input type="checkbox"/> pretty	<input type="checkbox"/> rabbit	<input type="checkbox"/> brave	<input type="checkbox"/> friendly

## Q6) Read and complete the words.

1-My cat is very s \_ \_ \_ \_ . It knows a lot of tricks.

2-Dr. Sullivan says we have to be c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ with animals.

3-The fish in the tank are colorful and p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

4-It is not s \_ \_ \_ to cross the busy street when the lights are red.

## Grammar

### Relative Clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي كلمات نستخدمها للربط بين جملتين لتكوين جملة واحدة متماسكة. وهي تستخدم لتقديم معلومات إضافية عن اسم ذكر سابقاً في الجملة. \*اختيار الضمير الصحيح يعتمد على الكلمة التي تأتي قبله في الجملة.

Whose للملكية (يأتي بعدها اسم)	when للوّقت	where للأماكن	that للأشخاص + للأشياء + الحيوانات	which للأشياء أو الحيوانات	who للأشخاص فقط (يأتي بعدها فعل)
<p>This the boy <u>whose</u> dog is very friendly.</p> <p>هذا هو الولد الذي يمتلك كلباً ودوداً.</p> 	<p>Saturday is <u>the</u> <u>day when</u> we visited the zoo.</p> <p>السبت هو اليوم الذي زرنا فيه الحديقة.</p> 	<p>This is <u>the</u> <u>zoo where</u> we saw panda.</p> <p>هذه هي الحديقة التي رأينا فيها الباندا.</p> 	<p>This is <u>the</u> <u>vet that</u> helps animals.</p> <p>هذا هو الطبيب البيطري الذي يساعد الحيوانات</p> <p>This is <u>the</u> <u>tiger that</u> scares me.</p> <p>هذا هو النمر الذي يخيفني.</p>	<p>This is <u>the</u> <u>tiger which</u> scares me.</p> <p>هذا هو النمر الذي يخيفني.</p> 	<p>This is <u>the</u> <u>vet who</u> helps animals.</p> <p>هذا هو الطبيب البيطري الذي يساعد الحيوانات</p> 

## Q7): Read and the correct answer :

1-This is the cat ( that - where -when ) had kittens.

2-That is the teacher (who - whose-where) helped the kittens on the street.

3 -This is the girl (whose - who- when) horse was in the competition.

4 -That is the park (where - whose- when) we saw the parrots.

5 -This is the day (where - when -whose ) we help at the animal shelter.

6 -That was the jungle in (which - whose-who)the man saw the tiger.

## Comparatives forms

هي طريقة نستخدمها لمقارنة بين شيئين باستخدام صفات أو أحوال .  
نضيف -er أو نستخدم more حسب طول الكلمة.

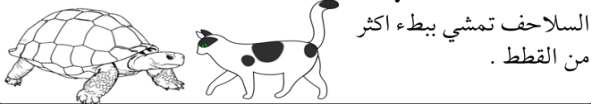
<b>Short adj</b> tall smart brave	<b>+er</b> *taller *smarter *braver	<b>+than</b>
--	--	--------------

The tiger is braver than the mouse.



<b>long adj/adv</b> intelligent friendly slowly	<b>more+</b> *more intelligent *more slowly	<b>+than</b>
--	--	--------------

Tortoises walk more slowly than cats.

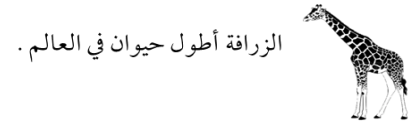


## Superlatives forms

نستخدمها عند المقارنة بين أكثر من شيئين ونريد أن نقول إن شيئاً هو الأكثر أو الأفضل في المجموعة.  
نضيف -est أو نستخدم most حسب طول الكلمة.

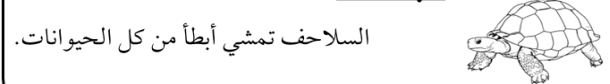
<b>Short adj</b> tall smart brave	<b>the</b>	<b>+est</b> *tallest *smartest *bravest
--	------------	--

Giraffes are the tallest animals on the planet.

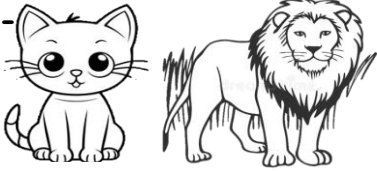




<b>long adj/adv</b> intelligent friendly slowly	<b>the</b>	<b>most+</b> *most intelligent *most slowly
--	------------	--

Tortoises walk most slowly.



## Q8) Look and complete with the comparative form:

<p>1- </p> <p>The cat is _____ than the lion . (cute)</p>	<p>2- </p> <p>The giraffe walks _____ than the tiger . (slowly)</p>	<p>3- </p> <p>The mouse is _____ than the frog. (fast)</p>
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## Q9) Complete with the superlative forms:

- Giraffes are the \_\_\_\_\_ animals on the planet. (tall)
- What do you think the \_\_\_\_\_ animal is? (friendly)
- This monkey is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the zoo. (smart)
- Lions are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the world. (quick)

## Unit 8 Weather Revision

### General Questions

**Q1) Match the questions in column (A) with the correct answers in column (B)**

1- What is the weather like there today?	I'm going to go to the movies.( )
2- What weather do you like?	It is snowy. ( )
3- What are you going to do ?	I like sunny weather .( )

### Controlled Writing


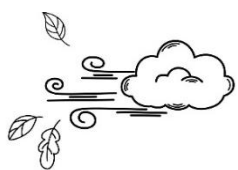
**Q2) Do as shown between brackets :**

going - hot -to be -Is -Monday- it - on -? (reorder the words to make question)

.....


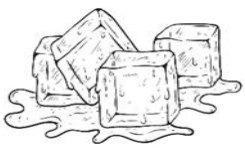


### Reading short sentences :

**Q3) Read the following sentences then choose (T✓) for true or (F ×) for false:**


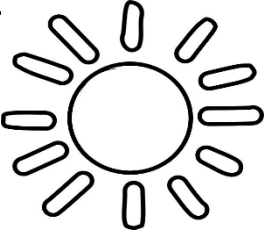



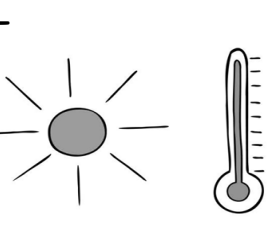



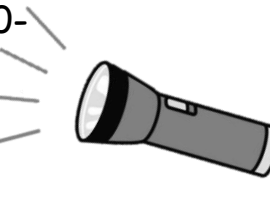
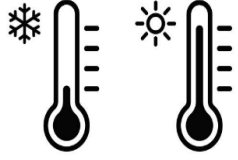

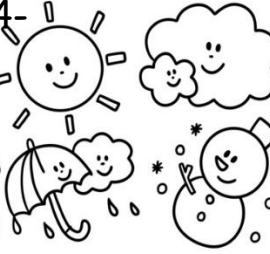

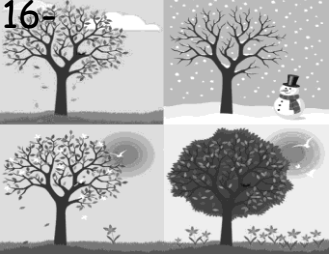
1-It's sunny and cloudy . ( )		T	F
2- The wind is very strong today. ( )		T	F

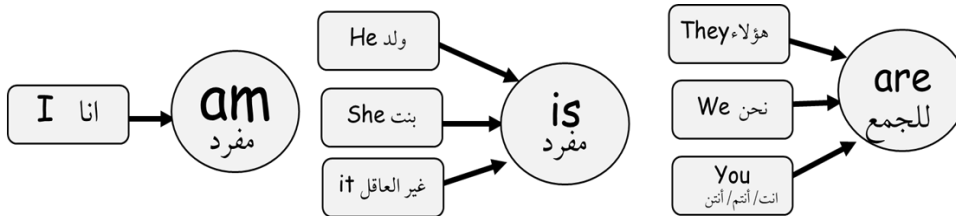
### Vocabulary:

**Q4 ) Fill in the missing letter : ( l - c - o - n )**

1- 	2- 	3- 	4- 
c__ld	i___e	c__oud	rai__bow

**Q5): Tick (✓) the correct word:**

1- 	2- 	3- 	4- 
<input type="checkbox"/> coastal	<input type="checkbox"/> cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> cloud	<input type="checkbox"/> cold
<input type="checkbox"/> cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> sun	<input type="checkbox"/> weather dome	<input type="checkbox"/> sun
<input type="checkbox"/> rain	<input type="checkbox"/> windy	<input type="checkbox"/> hot	<input type="checkbox"/> rain
5- 	6- 	7- 	8- 
<input type="checkbox"/> snow	<input type="checkbox"/> cold	<input type="checkbox"/> sky	<input type="checkbox"/> melting
<input type="checkbox"/> sun	<input type="checkbox"/> sky	<input type="checkbox"/> ice	<input type="checkbox"/> rain
<input type="checkbox"/> windy	<input type="checkbox"/> hot	<input type="checkbox"/> rainbow	<input type="checkbox"/> sun
9- 	10- 	11- 	12 
<input type="checkbox"/> glacier	<input type="checkbox"/> rainbow	<input type="checkbox"/> cloud	<input type="checkbox"/> temperature
<input type="checkbox"/> sun	<input type="checkbox"/> cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> snow	<input type="checkbox"/> cool
<input type="checkbox"/> temperature	<input type="checkbox"/> flashlight	<input type="checkbox"/> hot	<input type="checkbox"/> season
13- 	14- 	15- 	16- 
<input type="checkbox"/> warm	<input type="checkbox"/> weather	<input type="checkbox"/> cold	<input type="checkbox"/> seasons
<input type="checkbox"/> summer	<input type="checkbox"/> animals	<input type="checkbox"/> summer	<input type="checkbox"/> animals
<input type="checkbox"/> winter	<input type="checkbox"/> tiger	<input type="checkbox"/> winter	<input type="checkbox"/> apples



## Be going to

قاعدة "be going to" نستخدمها عندما نتوقع حصول حدث في المستقبل، وغالبًا لأن عندنا دليل أو إحساس قوي أنه سيحدث. بعض الكلمات التي تدل على المستقبل (next -tomorrow) بدون إضافات subject+ verb be (is-are-am) + going to + verb

Sentence - جملة مثبتة

I am going to go to the movies .

She is going to go to the movies .



They are going to go to the movies .

Negative - جملة منفية not

I am not going to go to the movies .

She is not going to go to the movies .



They are not going to go to the movies .

Question? سؤال

It ~~is~~ going to rain tomorrow.

Is it going to rain tomorrow ?

Yes ,it is . No ,it is not.

They ~~are~~ going to go skiing .

Are they going to go skiing ?

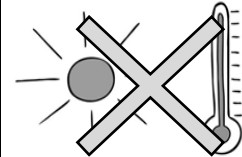
Yes ,they are. No ,they are not.

## Q6): Read and complete with the correct form of be going to:



a-It (is -are - am ) going to be sunny tomorrow.

b-It (am not-aren't - isn't ) going to rain .



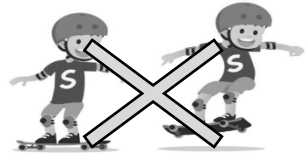
a-It (is -are - am ) going to be snow next week.

b-It (am not-aren't - isn't ) going to be hot .



a-I (is -are - am ) going to go swimming next week .

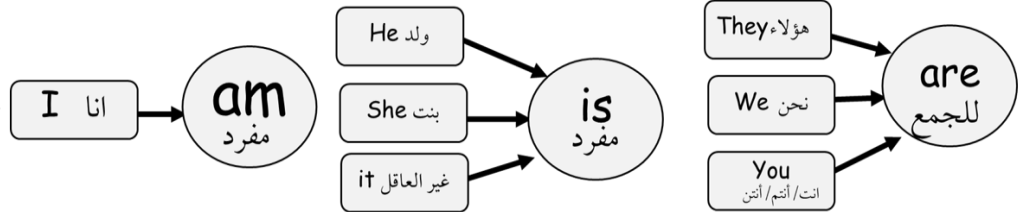
b-I (am not-aren't - isn't ) going to go skiing .



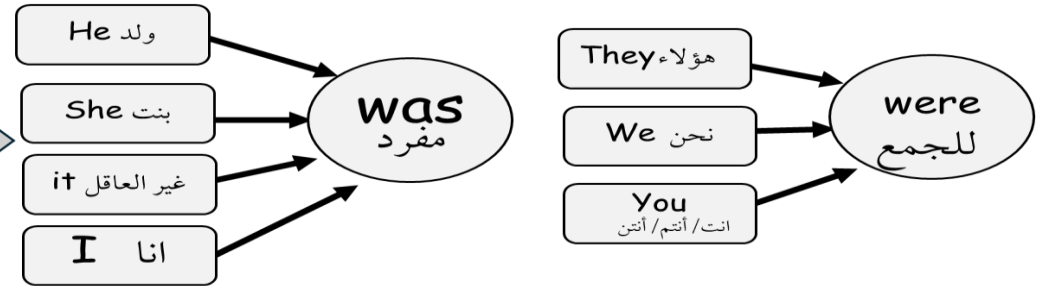
a-They (is -are - am ) going to go cycling tomorrow.

b-They (am not-aren't - isn't ) going to go skateboarding.

**Present simple**  
(verb Be) المضارع البسيط  
كلمات تدل على هذا الزمن  
(today)



**Past simple**  
(verb Be) الماضي البسيط  
كلمات تدل على هذا الزمن  
(Yesterday)



**Q7): Choose the correct verb:**

- 1-What (was - were - are ) the weather like yesterday?
- 2-It (was - were - is ) sunny yesterday.
- 3-What (was - were - are ) the weather like today?
- 4-It (was - were - is ) hot today.
- 5-It ( was not - were not - is not) windy today.

We can make an adjective from a noun by adding( y )at the end.

يمكننا أن نكون صفة من الاسم عن طريق إضافة (y) في نهاية الاسم .

أمثلة : sun → sunny rain → rainy snow → snowy wind → windy cloud → cloudy



1-The \_\_\_\_\_ (n) is in the sky.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ (adj) today.

2-The \_\_\_\_\_(n) is blowing in the trees.  
It's going to be \_\_\_\_\_(adj).

3-There were lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (n) in the sky. It was very \_\_\_\_\_(adj)yesterday

4-The \_\_\_\_\_ (n) is falling in the streets .It's very \_\_\_\_\_(adj)today.

5-There is \_\_\_\_\_ (n) everywhere .It's very \_\_\_\_\_(adj)today.